

COORDINATE REMOTE VIEWING TRAINING (CRVT)

CRVT Report: 941

DATE/TIME CONDUCTED: 221350 Oct82

SOURCE #: 63

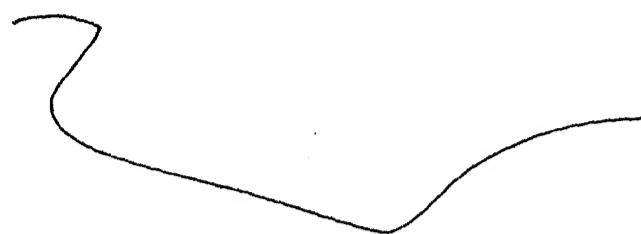
FILE #: 14

SITE: Hoodoo Mountain, California
(fire 17 Jul 67)

EVALUATION: S1's good
S2's good
Could not decode fire S2

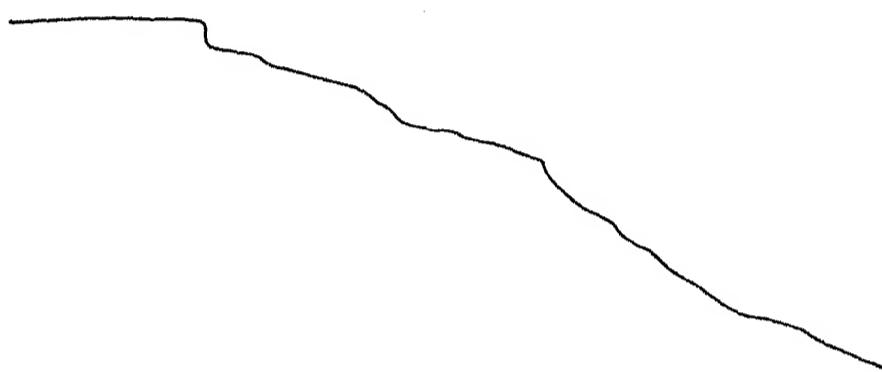
22 Oct 82
1350

$43^{\circ} 44' N$
 $120^{\circ} 38' W$



A - curving
rising
B - land C

$43^{\circ} 44' N$
 $122^{\circ} 38' W$



A flat
B land

S-2

light
Brown
broken rock
cool off

Aol Beach
Sea Shore

43° 44' N
122° 38' W

M Breck

43° 44' N
122° 38' W

M Breck

Breck.

43° 44' N
122° 38' W

A Rising c/o down

13 hill c

43° 44' N
122° 38' W

A solid
13 hill

5-7 green gray c
stone c/o
smoothess
large e

-3-

~~CIA~~ CFB

forest area

Rectangular hill
CFB

Pine smell
noise in distance
CFB

43° 44' N

122° 38' W
Jul 17 1967

M Break



A Solid

B mtn

5-2 gray
dusty pc

Break

A break
Wow

-4-

Aol Breck

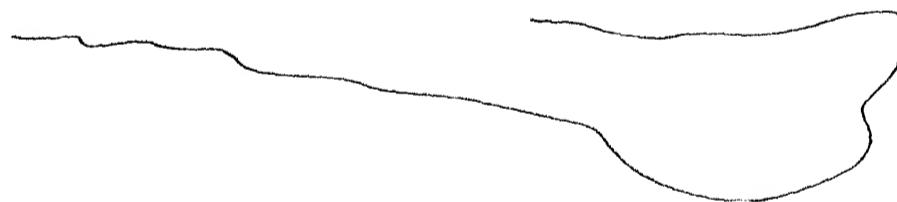
MT St Helens.
Volcano.

43° 44' N
122° 38' W
JUL 17 1967



A. Miss Breck

17 JUL 67
43° 44' N
122° 38' W



A zigzag

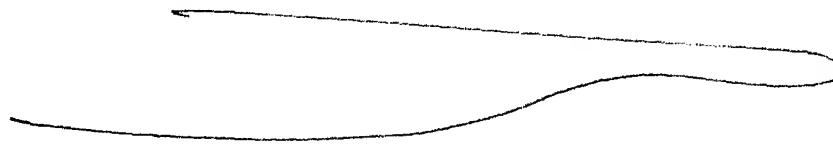
B land

5-2 green c

Aol Beach

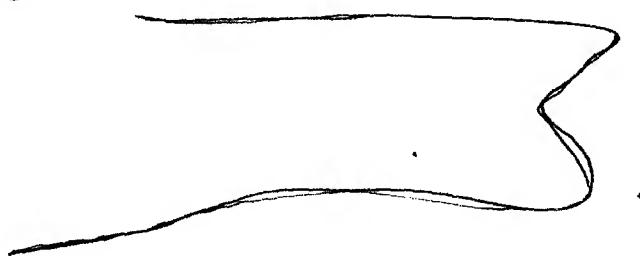
Island w/ trees

17JUL67
43° 44' N
122° 38' W



A M Beach

17JUL67
43° 44' N
122° 38' W



A curving
B - land

5-2 open,
hill c
Wooded c

large area
overcast crbs

Aol Beach

Canada or Ak feeling.

17 JUL 67
43° 44' N
122° 38' W

A - curvy

B -

S-2

light colored
stream c
wet face & b
- wooded c
cool p
Breeze p
Clean smelling

Con fresh

17 JUL 67
43° 44' N
122° 38' W

A Mois break

17JUL67
43° 44' N
122° 38' W

A Sol
B land

S-2 gray
streaked c
ridges
Block c

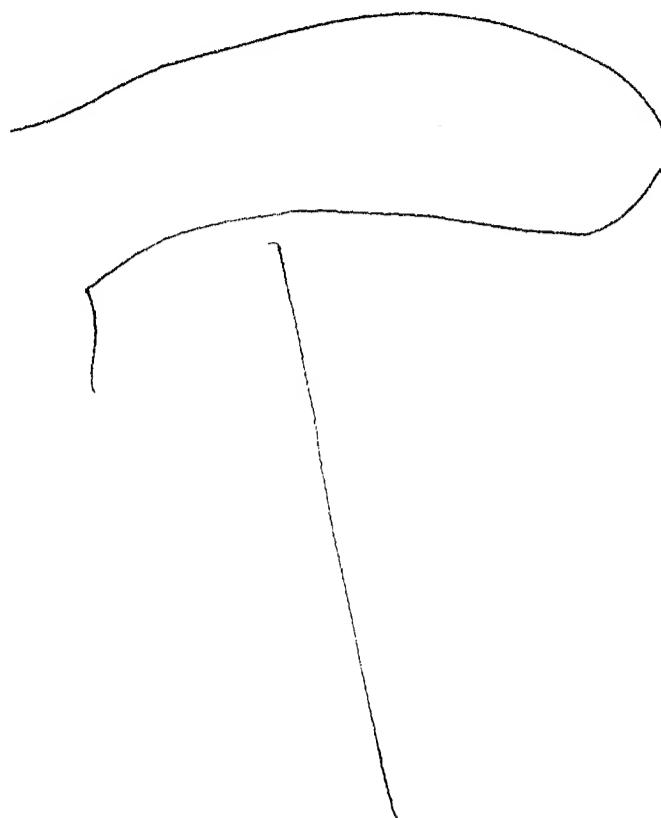
Con break
Change or interface c

17JUL, 67
43° 44' N
122° 38' W

A.

S-2
large c
open c
desolate c
~~At Break~~ cold feeling
~~exposed~~ naked snowdrifts

17 JUL 67
43° 44' N
122° 38' W



A in Break

17 JUL 67
43° 44' N
122° 38' W



A donec
B Hill C

S-Z
Open c
Sulfur smell c
movement c
Volcano End.
HolBeak gray c
Volcano End.

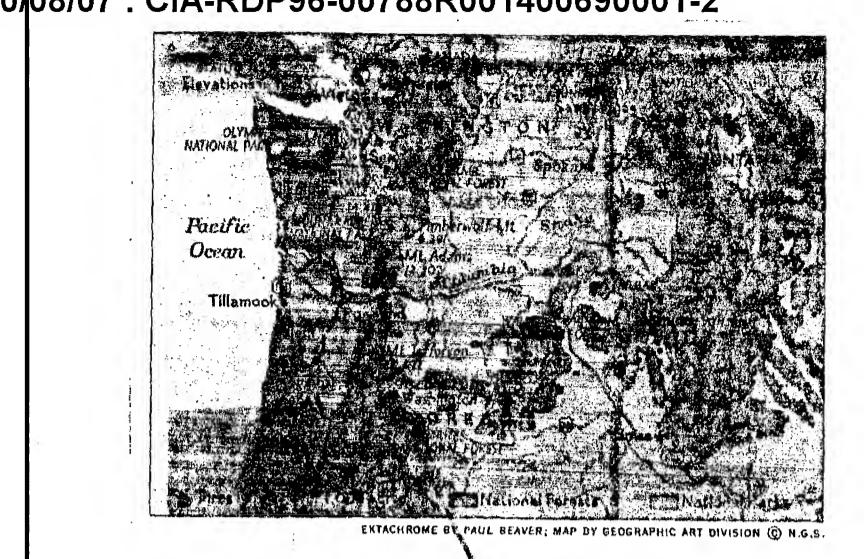
CPYRGHT

So intense was the heat that it split granite boulders in its path. Scientists estimate that at its peak the cataclysmic fire front released energy equivalent to that of a 20-kiloton bomb exploding every two minutes. One such bomb leveled Hiroshima. And, like Hiroshima, the Pack River region cooled to a scene of awesome devastation

FOREST FIRE:

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Doom appears imminent for frame buildings at the Hoodoo Ski Bowl near Santiam Pass in Oregon. Leaping from tree to tree, flames race along the lower slopes of Hoodoo Butte. Chain-saw crews and bulldozer operators frantically fell pines ringing the main lodge and these smaller structures. Their herculean work saved the resort for the hordes of skiers who flock here each winter. Oregon's fiercest fire in the summer of 1967, the Big Lake Airstrip blaze, as it was called, destroyed 7,700 acres of magnificent timber—ponderosa pine, alpine fir, Engelmann's spruce, western red cedar, and western white pine.

Occasionally the intense heat caused a pine to explode with a report like the crack of a rifle. Needles and bark flew through the air like flaming darts. Ted Mahieu frantically

brushed a smoldering ember from his hair.

The holocaust we were watching was threatening 1,665,979-acre Willamette National Forest, more than twice as big as Rhode Island and producer of more timber than any other national forest (pages 100-101). The Hoodoo Ski Bowl chair lift was designed for skiers and sightseers—giving them splendid views of Mount Washington, Mount Jefferson, and other peaks. But right now the chairs were carrying fire fighters—and us—to the burning summit of Hoodoo, a 5,702-foot mountain near Santiam Pass.

It was our baptism in fire fighting, and the midpoint of a long, dry season that saw a fierce epidemic of fires. In the Northwest alone more than 150,000 acres of federal timber land, plus another 91,000 in state and private hands, would be destroyed.



Devil's Dive, Mambo Alley, and Giant Jawbone. We half ran, half slid down snowless Devil's Dive. The bulldozer clanked along behind us. Looking back, we could see Hoodoo's crest wearing a gray shroud patterned with streaks of flame.

At fire-control headquarters in the ski lodge at the foot of the butte, Fire Boss Gale Ontko told us the Big Lake Air-strip blaze, which included Hoodoo Butte, now covered 4,500 acres. He had 550 men fighting it, and flames roaring through the valley between Hoodoo and neighboring Hayrick Butte threatened the ski lodge itself. Bulldozers and chain saws toppled trees near some outlying buildings.

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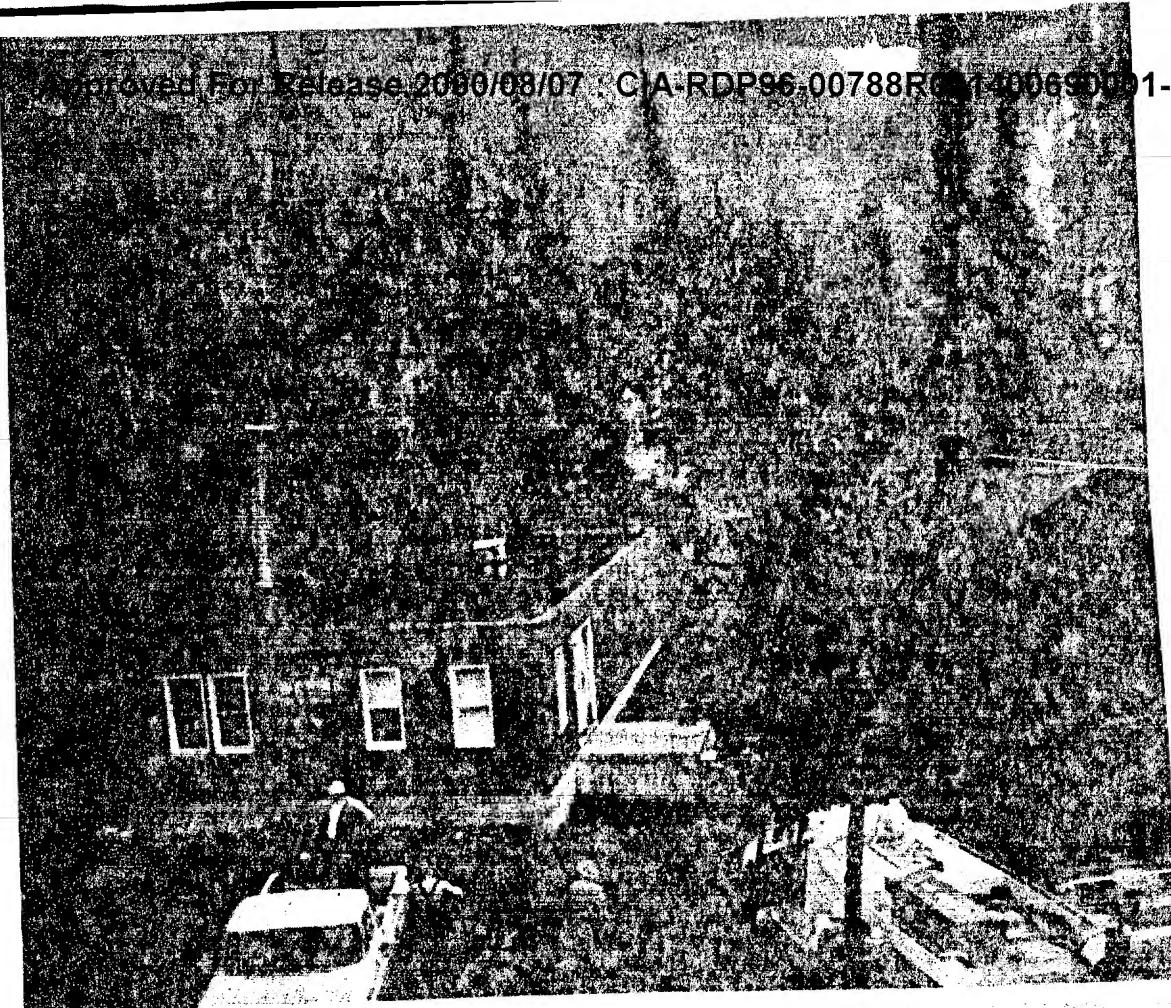


INKACOLOR (ABOVE) BY JAMES W.

Veteran of wartime bombing raids, a Douglas Invader spews chemical retardant on a small fire in Ochoco National Forest, Oregon. Dyed red for visibility, the slurry quenches flames and soaks trees and undergrowth in the path of the fire. The 25-year-old plane



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Smokejumpers parachute
to fight spot fires in
inaccessible areas.

FIGHTING FIRE, like waging war, demands a battle plan. While part of the army mops up in the burned area, the main force of men and equipment carve 8-to-20-foot-wide fire lines. When the legions join lines in the path of the fire - over the crest of the mountain - they will contain the flames.

Helicopter dumps water on snags in the burned area and spot fires outside the lines.

Fighters quench smoldering spots with water from a creek.

Shovelers smother parched wisps of flame with dirt and ashes.

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